NO. 85-284

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
AUG 16 1985
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1984

JANICE M. HAYES,
Petitioner,
vs.

HELEN C. CANNON, EARL EVANS, JAMES GAY III, CONNIE LARSEN, GLEN C. TAYLOR, HERMAN VAN BETTEN, CLARE WOODBURY, individually and as members of the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District in 1976, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, THE CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, KENNY C. GUINN, CHARLES SILVESTRI, EDNA HINMAN, KENNETH ENGLEHART, JOHN T. PAUL, THERON SWAINSTON, ROBERT PETRONI, SCOTTY GLADSTONE and MERVIN IVERSON, LAMAR LEFEVRE, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JOHN GAMBLE, HARRY SWAINSTON, AETNA LIFE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO., SILVER STATE SCHOOLS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, JEFFREY SOBEL, ROBERT HILLEMAN, CLARK COUNTY CLASSROOM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, NEVADA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, FRANK SCHRECK, and DOES I-X, inclusive,

Respondents

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI WITH SUGGESTION THAT THE COURT REMAND THE ACTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §2106

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52 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether this court's decision in Wilson v. Garcia, 471 U.S. _____, can be applied retroactively so as to impose Nevada's two year statute of limitations for personal injury when petitioner's claims under 42 U.S.C. §1983 were timely brought under the limitations statute applicable in 1979 and the limitations period was not in dispute in the lower courts and whether the holding is binding in actions brought under Sec. 1983 in state courts.

2. Whether this Court should remand this action with instructions to the Court as there was no final order from the district court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291 and Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procesure, there was no final order in an underlying related action, Hayes v. Honorable Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, on which the Court of Appeals relied and whether this Court snould stay the order

in which the Court of Appeals simultaneously stated that Hayes must litigate certain claims in state court and implied that it would impose sanctions if petitioner did litigate said claims in any court, which deprives Petitioner of the right to try never-litigated claims.

3. This court should determine if it severed two appeals taken pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1257(2) combined in one Jurisdictional Statement as Case No. 79-6152 and granted certiorari in one, Case No. 11992 from the Nevada Supreme Court, Hayes v. Gladstone and Iverson, as indicated at 101 S. Ct. LXXXIII and in docket sheets and records, and if so, on what issue, and permit petitioner to proceed on that grant of certiorari.

4. Whether the district court's Order granting summary judgment that some claims were barred by res judicata conflicts with this court's decison in Migra v. Warren City School District Board of Education, 104 S. Ct. 892. 898 (1984) and concepts of due

process and fairness in that Petitioner did not have a full or fair opportunity, or any opportunity to litigate in the state courts.

5. Whether the district court erred in refusing to rule on Petitioner's claim for declaratory judgment that Nevada Revised Statutes 41.032(2) and 41.035(1), which grant absolute immunity to all public employees and officials and preclude an award of damages in a Civil Rights action, are invalid in that they conflict with 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and this court's decision in Owen v. City of Independence, 445 U.S. 622, reh den. 100 S. Ct. 2979.

6. The constitutionality of Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 46(b), which prior to its 1981 amendment prohibited any litigation in proper person in civil actions before the Nevada Supreme Court, is an important question of federal law which should be, but has not been, resolved by the federal courts.

7. Whether the Court of Appeals abused its discretion in not granting a continuance on oral argument inasmuch as the Judicial Council had not ruled on a matter in a companion case and petitioner was foreclosed from presenting arguments and discussing the Complaint against District Judge Harry Claiborne and a prior panel and whether the Court should remand this case to allow Petitioner to rebut prejudicial statements made in this case founded on orders entered in a companion action.

8. Whether the district court's failure to rule on petitioner's motions to compel discovery, its denial of a motion for continuance on the summary judgment motion of the defendant School District and its failure to comply with the remand Order of the Court of Appeals were so prejudicial as to deny petitioner the right to meaningfully litigate, in that the district court allowed no discovery.

LIST OF PARTIES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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INDEX

Questions Presented 1

Table Of Contents i

Table Of Authorities iii

Opinion Below 6

Jurisdiction Of This Court 7

Constitutional Provisions Statutes, Regulations And Statutes 8

Statement Of The Case 9

Jurisdiction Of the District Court 12

Reasons Why The Writ Should Be Granted Or Why The Case Should Be Remanded To The Ninth Circuit Court Of Appeals 13

Argument

1. This Case Presents Questions Left Open In Wilson v. Garcia 13

2. This court should remand this action with instructions to the Court Of Appeals and stay the order that petitioner must litigate claims in state court and then enjoins her from doing so 13

3. Petitioner requests that this court determine whether it granted certiorari in an appeal taken pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1257(2) 22

INDEX

Page

ARGUMENT (cont.)

4. The district court's Order That Hayes's "Dismissal" Claims barred by res judicata was error 25

5. The validity of N.R.S. 41.032 and N.R.S. 41.035(1) present an important federal questions which should have been resolved by the district court 29

6. The constitutionality of Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b) is an important question of federal law which should be resolved by the lower courts 32

7. Hayes is entitled to\a an opportunity to rebut the prejudicial statements of the Court of Appeals in the Court of Appeals 36

8. The district court's failure to rule on petitioner's motions to compel discovery and to grant a continuance with the result that no discovery was had was so prejudicial as to deny Hayes the right to litigate. 38

CONCLUSION 40

APPENDIX IN SEPARATE VOLUME

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

Cohen v. Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., 337 U.S. 641, 69 S. Ct. 1221 — 20

Hayes v. Board of Trustees of Clark County School District 444 U.S. 1009, reh den 445 U.S. 973 — 33

Hayes v. Valley Bank of Nevada, Hayes v. Gladstone and Iverson, 446 U.S. 902, 448 U.S. 908 — 24, 47a

Investment Properties Int'l Ltd. v. Los Ltd., 459 F. 2d 705 — 41

Mason v. Schaub 564 F 2d 308 (9th Cir. 1977) — 14

Migra v. Warren City School District Board of Education, 104 S. Ct. 892, 898 (1984) — 2, 26, 41

Owen v. City of Independence, Missouri, 445 U.S. 622, reh den 100 S. Ct. 2979 — 3, 26, 41

Scott v. Eversole 522 F 2d 1110, — 19, App. 25a

Smith v. Cremins 308 F. 2d 187, (9th Cir. 1962) — 14

Springfield Township School District, et al. v. Knoll, 471 U.S. , 105 S. Ct. 2065 (1985) — 14

Cases

Wilson v. Garcia 471 U.S. _____	1, 13, 14, 15 41
Wood v. Strickland 420 U.S. 308, 95 S. Ct.	30
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION	
First Amendment	12
Fifth Amendment	12
Fourteenth Amendment	12
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULES	
Rule 17	
STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES	
12 U.S.C. 1751	8, 16
15 U.S.C. 1681	8, 16
28 U.S.C. 1331	12
28 U.S.C. 1343	12
28 U.S.C. 1257(2)	1
28 U.S.C. 1291	1, 7, 16
28 U.S.C. 1292	20
28 U.S.C. 2106	5, 7
28 U.S.C. 2201	30
28 U.S.C. 2202	30
29 U.S.C. 141	16

UNITED STATES STATUTES (cont.)	
29 U.S.C. 151	8, 16
29 U.S.C. 1001	8, 16
42 U.S.C. §1983	1, 3, 13, 16, 19, 30 41
FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE	
Rule 54(b)	1, 7, 16, 20, 30
NEVADA REVISED STATUTES	
NRS 11.190(a)(3)	3, 16
NRS. 41.032(2)	3, 16, 23, 29 31
NRS 41.035(1)(3)	3, 16, 23, 29 31
NRS 41.0337	23
NRS 391.3196	27
NEVADA RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE	
N.R.A.P. 42(b)	11
N.R.A.P.	3, 9, 11, 17, 23, 28, 29, 34, 35
MISCELLANEOUS	
Cumulative Table of Dispositions 101 S. Ct. LXXXIII	24, 47a 41

NO. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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Respondents

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI WITH SUGGESTION THAT THE COURT REMAND THE ACTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §2106

The petitioner Janice M. Hayes respectfully prays that this Honorable Court remand this action to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, or if the court is not so disposed, Petitioner prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the Order of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals entered in this proceeding on February 1, 1985, p. 1a.

OPINIONS BELOW

The judgments of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada were not reported.

The district court entered summary judgment for the Clark County School District, its Board of Trustees, Superintendent and employees, granted the motion of the State Department and several defendants to dismiss, and dismissed most of the claims without prejudice for want of jurisdiction, including petitioner's contract claim against the School District.

The Order of the district court setting forth its decision is at p. 19a and its Order of dismissal entered on February 8, 1983 is at p. 25a.

The Court of Appeals entered its Order affirming the distict court on February 1, 1985, p. 1a, and denied rehearing by Order entered on April 5, 1985, p. 44a.

JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on February 1, 1985, p. 1a, and its Order denying rehearing issued on April 5, 1985, p. 44a.

The Honorable William Rehnquist granted an extension of time of thirty days to August 3, 1985 in which to file the petition, and denied an application for a further extension submitted July 24, 1985, by Order dated July 29, 1985.

Petitioner respectfully asserts that there is no final appealable order from the district court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291 and Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in that the district court did not adjudicate all claims notwithstanding that all claims were brought under federal statutes.

28 U.S.C. §2106 authorizes this Court to vacate or set aside the Order of the Court of Appeals and to remand the cause and direct entry of an appropriate or require further proceedings to be had.

If this court determines that there was

a final order from the district court and is not disposed to remand this action, its jurisdiction to review arises under 28 U.S.C.§ 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND STATUTES INVOLVED.

This case involves 42 U.S.C.§1983, The First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, 28 U.S.C. §1291, Nevada Revised Statutes 41.032(2), 41.035(1), 41.0337 renumbered as 41.0339 and 391.3196 prior to its 1979 amendment and Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 46(b), prior to its 1981 amendment

The case also concerns whether petitioner's claims brought under 12 U.S.C. § 1751, et seq., 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq., 29 U.S.C. §141, et seq., §151, et seq.401, et seq and 29 U.S.C. §1001 should have been tried in federal court, but the validity, interpretation or constitutionality of these statutes in not in issue and their text is not set out in the appendix.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The subject of this petition concerns issues of whether a state court order creates a res judicata bar and whether the district court erred in not assuming jurisdiction over petitioner's claims brought under the Civil Rights Act and other federal statutes and in refusing to enter declaratory judgments on important unresolved questions of federal law.

This action arose in a state court and would have remained there but for the policy of the Nevada Supreme Court of dismissing pro se civil appeals of right without review, pursuant to Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b) prior to its 1981 amendment.

The action began when the defendant School District brought proceedings to "dismiss" Hayes from her nearly completed 1975-76 contract of employment and subsequently voided her wholly executory 1976-77 contract.

The only charge was alleged tardiness of a few minutes in arriving at school in the early morning when no children were present.

Teachers' organizations of which Hayes was a member breached their duty of fair representation as sole bargaining agent and their contractual duty to Hayes to provide legal representation, based on an alleged "conflict of interest" that their retained attorney said was present.

After the School Board "dismissed" Hayes, another attorney hired by the associations petitioned the state trial court for review, pursuant to Nevada's Administrative Procedures Act, and upon denial of the petition, appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court in June, 1977.

In 1979, Hayes dismissed her then attorney and the Nevada Supreme Court denied her motion for leave to represent herself.

When it became apparent that the Nevada Supreme Court would dismiss without review, Hayes filed the instant action in federal court on July 9, 1979 and also filed a separate action against the Court seeking injunctive and declaratory relief on July 11, 1979. It was not feasible to combine these cases.

On the next day, July 12, 1979, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the appeal pursuant to Nev. R. of App. 42(b), pertaining to voluntary dismissals, and Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b), alleging that the dismissal was "at appellant's own request."

On February 8, 1983, the district court entered what it characterized as a final Order granting summary judgment on the School District's motions as to the dismissal from the 1975-76 contract. The district court held to its prior Order that dismissed all of Hayes's claims without prejudice in that the court stated they were "state law" claims.

The district court found that Hayes's claims arising from the School District's breach of the executory 1976-77 contract were state law claims and dismissed these without prejudice, also.

The district court did not rule on claims for declaratory judgments.

The Court of Appeals affirmed in all respects.

The jurisdiction of the district court was invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1331, 28 U.S.C. §1343 and 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202 and under the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.and claims under 29 U.S.C. §1001, E.R.I.S.A. and 12 U.S.C. 1751 and 15 U.S.C. 1681.

REASONS WHY THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI SHOULD BE GRANTED IN THIS CASE

If this court is not disposed to remand this action to the Court of Appeals, Petitioner respectfully shows the court that the petition should be granted as it contains several of the reasons delineated in Rule 17 of the Rules of the Supreme Court as bases for consideration of review and the case additionally involves questions of the application of decision of this Court.

I.

This Case Presents Questions Left Open In Wilson v. Garcia

In Wilson v. Garcia, 471 U.S. ____, 85 L Ed. 254, 105 S. Ct. 1938 (1985), this court held that all claims under 42 U.S.C. §1983 should be characterized for statute of limitations purposes as actions to recover damages for injuries to the person and that the laws governing each state's limitations period for personal injury actions would be utilized as the limitations period for Sec. 1983 actions brought in the federal court sitting in that

state.

In Wilson, supra, and in Springfield Township School District, et al. v. Knoll, 471 U.S. _____, 105 S. Ct. 2065, (1985), the statute of limitations issue was in dispute and was the subject of the petition to this court, and in each case, plaintiff gained an advantage by having the personal injury limitation period applied to his or her action.

In the instant case, Nevada's statute of limitations for personal injury is two years, whereas the statute which has been applied, N.R.S. 11.190(3)(a) provides:

> "3. Within 3 years:
>
> (a) An action upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture."

The Ninth Circuit has consistently upheld the three year provision. Mason v. Schaub, 564 F. 2d 308 (9th Cir. 1977); Smith v. Cremins, 308 F. 2d. 187 (9th Cir. 1962).

Petitioner filed her federal court case on

July 9, 1979. Her causes of action against defendants arose in August, 1976 and November 1976 and continued thereafter.

Some causes of action, notably against the teachers' organizations and attorneys hired by them continued to the time of filing the federal case and others, such as the organizations' failure to provide loans, grants and legal assistance continued beyond that date.

This court did not address the issue of whether Wilson would be applied retroactively against plaintiffs who had reasonably relied on the statute of limitations operable at the time they filed suit.

Hayes was represented by counsel up to the time when she filed the instant action. It would be manifestly unfair to penalize plaintiffs, such as Hayes, who were prejudiced by the inaction of attorneys whom they are suing for malpractice.

II.

The Court Should Remand This Action With Instructions To The Court Of Appeals And Vacate Or Stay The Order That Petitioner Must Litigate Claims In State Court And Simultaneously Enjoins Her From Doing So.

Petitioner asks that this court vacate the order of the Court of Appeals and remand the action with instructions that the Court of Appeals remand the case to the district court for adjudication of all claims.

There was no final Order from the district court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291 and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b) in that the district court did not adjudicate Hayes's claims against all defendants under 42 U.S.C.§ 1983, as it was instructed to do by a order of a prior panel of the Court of Appeals, the district court declined to rule on the claim for a declaratory judgment that N.R.S. 41.032(2) and N.R.S. 41.035(1) are invalid, the court's finding that Hayes "had a better remedy in damages provided no relief; the district court did not adjudicate Hayes's claims against the teachers' organizations and AETNA, which were brought under the Employees Retirement Income

Act and those against the SILVER STATE TEACHERS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, brought under 12 U.S.C. §1751, et seq., 15 U.S.C. §1681, et seq. and E.R.I.S.A., 29 U.S.C.§1001, et seq., notwithstanding that the federal court has exclusive jurisdiction over E.R.I.S.A. claims; the district court did not assume jurisdiction over Hayes's claims for breach of the duty of fair representation brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act and Labor-Management Act; and the district court did not rule on the federal question whether litigants, such as Hayes who was a law student in 1979 with no income, who were precluded from litigating in state courts pursuant to Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b), should be granted a forum in the federal courts.

AETNA was the underwriter for the insurance benefit programs provided to employees of the School District and to terminated employees under conversion plans. AETNA has a duty to provide summaries of the plans and to advise school district employees of their

rights regarding conversion. The conversion rates were discriminatory as to women. Hayes contends that the School District and Aetna acted in concert to terminate older employees in order to realize a better profit on the health and accident and life insurance programs. The school district paid the same rate for each employee, regardless of age, sex, physical impairments and health.

HAYES avers these entities acted together to keep the names of terminated employees on the list of insurance participants, and AETNA profited because it received premiums for non-existent employees who would never file a claim and whose survivors would never file claims for death benefits.

The district court declined to rule on Hayes's claim for a declaratory judgment to determine the rights of AETNA and HAYES. AETNA contended that it paid claims submitted by Hayes for fourteen months before it allegedly discovered that she was not their insured and threatened to sue Hayes

for repayment. Hayes alleges that AETNA owes her money for claims incurred as a result of an accident which occured during the time in which it is undisputed that Hayes was an insured.

The district court failed to comply with the Court of Appeals' Order in Case No. 82-5403, an earlier appeal, which dismissed the appeal for want of a final order and indicated that the district court should review all claims a 42 U.S.C. §1983 standard and cited Scott v. Eversole Mortuary, 522 F 2d 1110, 522 f. 2d 1110. See p. 25a, and also 26a and 27a.

On remand, the district court entered its order that all counsel should file reports giving the court directions what to do and which actions should be taken next. See 26a, 27a and 28a.

The court did not hold any further proceedings and did not allow Hayes to amend her Complaint, previously amended as of right before service, and issued a brief minute Order dismissing all claims.

Similarly, there was no final Order in an underlying case, Hayes v. Honorable Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, over which the same judge, Roger Foley, presided. Judge Foley entered Minute Orders, not signed by the judge, which dismissed the Complaint without any findings or bases for its reason.

-In the instant case, there was no other basis than 28 U.S.C.§1291 for review. There was no request for or grant of a writ of certiorari by the Court of Appeals. There was no certified question pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292, nor any certification as required by Fed. R. of Civ. P. 54(b), and the case does a question which would bring it within the collateral orders doctrine of Cohen v. Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp., 337 U.S. 641, 69 S. Ct. 1221.

Petitioner requests that this Court vacate or stay the Order of the Court of Appeals pertaining to litigation in the state courts.

The Court of Appels erred in concluding

or implying that the district court dismissed Hayes's contract claim against the school district, see p. 6a. The district court dismissed the "dismissal" claim on a res judicata theory but declined to exercise jurisdiction over the "contract" claim.

The Court of Appeals ruled that Hayes must litigate the breach of contract, libel, E.R.I.S.A. claims and governmental employees' immunity claims in state court, but indicated "We further emphasize that Hayes cannot litigate such claims ('dismissal" in <u>any</u> subsequent action, in state or federal court," p. 12a, (emphas in original), and impliedly threatened to impose sanctions if Hayes did attempt to raise these never-litigated claims in state court. See p. 16a, concluding paragraph, in which the Court admonished, "We caution, however, that the impositions of sanctions may well be appropriate if Hayes persists in raising similar claims in subsequent federal actions."

The court has, therefore, placed

Hayes in an untenable position, as well as making erroneous implications that reflect adversely on her personally and professionally.

III.

THIS COURT SHOULD DETERMINE WHETHER IT GRANTED CERTIORARI IN AN APPEAL TAKEN PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §1257(2).

In 1979, Hayes took an appeal to this court from an Order of the Nevada Supreme Court's refusal to review her pro se civil appeal of a state trial court's order denying her motion for an injunction enjoining the Attorney General from representing the defendants.

Scotty Gladstone and Mervin Iverson were the defendants and they are defendants herein. The Gladstone case is still pending before the Nevada Supreme Court and the issues raised therein are those raised in the earlier appeal to this court.

Hayes combined the Gladstone case and an unrelated case, Valley Bank of Nevada v. Hayes, sub nom, Hayes v. Valley Bank into one Jurisdictional Statement, as they had a

common federal question, i.e., whether the Nevada Supreme Court could constitutionally dismiss and refuse to review appeals, petitions for writs and interlocutory orders for the sole reason that a person was not represented by an attorney as required by Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b).

In addition, the issues of the validity of N.R.S. 41.032(2) and N.R.S. 41.035(1), granting absolute immunity to public employees and precluding an award of punitive damages in a Civil Rights action, and the constitutionality of N.R.S. 41.0337, renumbered as 41.0339, were fairly included in the Jurisdictional Statement.

Then N.R.S. 41.0337 provides that the Attorney General could only represented persons who (1) were public employees or officials; (2) requested representation either through their departments heads or directly to the Attorney General if they were elected officials or heads of an agency; (3) acted in good faith (4) within the scope of their

authority.

Hayes contends that Gladstone and Iverson met none of these requirements and that they were merely volunteer arbitrators, paid by Hayes and the School District equally, whose advisory opinion was not binding on anyone and had no force and effect of itself.

The statute permitted the Attorney General to predetermine all of these ultimate issues.

There are indications that this Court severed the Gladstone case and granted certiorari. The Valley Bank case was dismissed for want of a properly presented federal question.

101 S. Ct. LXXXIII has the following notation:

> "Nev. 11992--app. dis. cert
> 100 S. Ct. 1826; reh den
> 100 S. Ct. 3052."

The cites given are for the Valley Bank case, No. 11631 in the nevada Supreme Court.

The Gladstone case is listed at 448 U.S. 908, but not at 446 U.S. 902.

In addition, the docket sheet shows only

The Valley Bank case in Case No. 79-6152 in this court and incorrectly indicates that Valley Bank filed a motion to dismiss the appeal and lists Larry Struve as counsel, whereas only Gladstone and Iverson filed a motion to dismiss and they were represented by Struve, a Deputy Attorney General of Nevada. Mr. Struve could not represent Valley Bank, a private party.

Hayes has filed motions for an order directing the clerk to furnish records but said motions have been returned to her without presentation to Justice Rehnquist.

If certiorari were granted, Hayes was never notified.

Petitioner respectfully suggests that she should be allowed to proceed on the grant of certiorari, as the case involves questions still at issue.

IV.

The District Court's Order That Hayes's "Dismissal" Claims Were Barred By Res Judicata Was Error

The district court's ruling that claims

pertaining to her "dismissal" were barred by the principle of res judicata conflicts with this court's decision in Migra v. Warren v. Warren City School District Board of Education 10r S. Ct. 892, 898 (1984) and is internally inconsistent in that Hayes's "contract" and libel claims against the School District and its employees, arose from the same nucleus of operative facts as the "dismissal" claim.

The "contract" claim would not have arisen but for the "dismissal" action. The School District voided Hayes's wholly executory contract for the 1976-77 school year based solely on the basis of the "dismissal." Neither the "dismissal" nor the "contract breach" were authorized by Nevada law in 1976.

The basis of Hayes's civil rights claims arise under a Owen analysis, As in Owen, supra, Hayes alleges that the School District libeled and slandered her in the manner in which they terminated her employment after thirteen years and after she had already signed a contract for the following year.

Hayes did not have a "full and fair opportunity to litigate her claims" as is required by Migra, in that the advisory committee which heard the school district's claims did not have jurisdiction under then N.R.S. 391.3196 as Hayes had already signed a contract for the next year; the charge of "tardiness" was insufficient to warrant "dismissal"; the principal's memos alleging tardiness were incorrectly received as substantive evidence, whereas the memos stated on their face that a teacher did not admit the statements in a memo by signing it; Hayes was obliged to represent herself when the attorney retained by the teachers' associations failed to appear; the Chairman, Gladstone, was prejudiced against Hayes and alleged in his Majority Report that Hayes had supposedly decieved the panel while having the advice of counsel and that Hayes did not write the Opening Brief herself, both of which allegations were untrue.

Hayes fared no better in the state courts. The trial court proceedings were limited, at

the request of Hayes's then attorney, to oral argument of counsel; the transcript therof was never filed in any court; Hayes was not present and does not know what issues were argued and Hayes has been denied access to a copy of the transcript.

After Hayes fired her then attorney, several months before oral argument, the Nevada denied her motion for leave to appear in proper person and after Hayes had filed the instant action and Hayes v. Justices in the federal court, the Nevada Supreme Court entered a self-serving Order alleging that the appeal was dismissed pursuant to Nev. R.of App. 46(b), and "at appellant's own request,"

Hayes had not consented to any dismissal except one without prejudice to her right to file the same action in federal court and one which would not be an affirmation of the trial court's order. See pp. 31a, , excerpts from the Complaint in the Justices action.

There is no docket record that reflects that Hayes's then attorney, defendant SOBEL, consented to any dismissal on Hayes's behalf.

nor did the Nevada Supreme Court Justices ever raise this defense.

Petitioner, therefore, respectfully suggests that this action should be remanded for trial in the district court on all claims.

V.

The Validity of N.R.S. 41.032(2) And N.R.S. 41.035(1) Present An Important Federal Question Which Should Have Resolved By The District Court

The district court and Court of Appeals so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision.

In addition to refusing to rule on Hayes's claims brought under the Civil Rights Act and federal statutes and on her claims for declaratory judgment as to AETNA and on the issues presented by Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b), the district court also evaded ruling on Hayes's claims that N.R.S. 41.032(2) and N.R.S. 41.035(1) are invalid.

The Nevada Supreme Court and Nevada trial courts have also evaded ruling on

these statutes, notwithstanding this Court's decision in Owen, supra. that an award of punitive damages is an integral and necessary measure to fully effectuate the intent of Congress in enacting 42 U.S.C. §1983.

The lower court's refusal to address the validity of these immunity statutes had the effect of upholding the statutes without any proceedings or briefing.

Nevada Revised Statute 41.032 provided in relevant part:

> "No action may be brought under N.R.S. 41.031 or against any officer or employee of the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions which is:
>
> . . .
>
> 2. Based upon the exercise or performance or failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of any of its agencies or political subdivisions or any officer or employee of any of these, whether or not the discretion involved is abused."

This Court found in Wood v. Strickland, 420 U.S. 308, 95 S.Ct. that school board members could be held individually liable and sued under sec. 1983 if they knew

or should have known that their actions would violate the cconstitutional rights of another or if they acted with malicious in-intent.

In the instant case, both of these requirement apply to the School District and its employees, but Hayes did not have the opportunity to litigate this issue.

The district court's statement and the Court of Appeal's affirmation that Hayes had a "better remedy in damages" could not aid Hayes. The "remedy" suggested is illusory and empty in that Hayes could not collect damages unless (1) the court allowed her to try her claims, and (2) NRS 41.032(2) and NRS 41.035(1) were overturned.

N.R.S. 41.035(1) provides in relevant part as amended by the 1977 legislature:

> 1. An award of damages for damages for an action sounding in tort brought under NRS 41.031 oe against a present or former officer or employee of the state or any political subdivision . . . arising out of an act or

> ommission within the scope of his public duties or employment may not exceed the sum of $35,000 . . . An award may not include any amount as exemplary or punitive damages.

28 U.S.C. §2201 provides that a federal court may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.

VI

The Constitutionality of Nev. R. Of App. P. 46(b) Is Important Question Of Federal Law Which Should Be Resolved By The Lower Courts

The lower courts declined to rule on the questions pertaining to Nev. R. of App. 46(b). Hayes did state in her Amended Complaint of Right filed in proper person in 1980 that she did not intend to litigate the Rule 46(b) question inasmuch as it was pending before the same judge in a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief, Hayes v. Justices, etc., Case No. CV-LV-79-142, RDF.

Hayes, however, should not be held to an optimistic statement five years ago. The court

erred in refusing to allow Hayes to amend her Complaint in the instant action.

The district court failed to rule on the related issue that the issue of whether litigants from the Nevada state courts should be permitted to litigate in the federal court, which is, in itself, a federal question.

The district court granted defendants motion to dismiss in the Justices case by Minute Orders not signed by the judge and denied a motion for findings of fact and conclusions of law. Hayes had notified Judge Foley of the action filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1257(2). See pp. 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a and 38a.

This court dismissed the appeal in Hayes v. Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District, 444 U.S. 1009, 444 U.S.1061 reh den 445 U.S. 973, and taking the papers as a petition for certiorari, denied certiorari. The appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction and may have been occasioned by the School District's argument that the case (arising from a state court order) should

be tried in the federal district court.

At the same time, the defendants Justices argued in the federal district court that the lower court had no jurisdiction.

When the district court case reached the Court of Appeals, Case No. 80-5311, that court concluded, sua sponte, that Hayes did not have standing in that she allegedly consented to the dismissal of the School District case by the Nevada Supreme Court. See p. 39a.

The action against the Justices also sought to enjoin them from dismissing civil appeals in the Gladstone case, on appeal from a denial of an injunction, and the Valley Bank action.

Hayes filed a federal court case in Valley Bank prior to the dismissal of the Nevada Supreme Court action pursuant to Nev. R. of App. P. 46(b).

Judge Harry Claiborne found that the Valley Bank case was dismissed pursuant ot Rule 46(b), but did not decide the issue of whether said dismissal was constitutional.

The Court of Appeals panel which heard the Valley Bank appeal along with the Justices case. however. sua sponte, and without giving any reason therefor, overturned Judge Claiborne's finding of fact, and ruled that Hayes did not have standing. See Judge Claiborne's Order,

The panel, Judges Browning, Tang and Farris, also erroneously concluded that Hayes did not take appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1257(2) and issued orders that Hayes could not seek review of that Order.

This court denied the petition for certiorari in Hayes v. Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 82-1419, 459 U.S. 938, 74 L. Ed 2d 194, 76 L Ed 348 (1983).

The implementation of Nev. R. of Civ. P. 46(b) denied Hayes and other pro se litigants of their rights of access to the courts and due process, and deprived them of liberty and property interests.

The federal courts should assume jurisdiction over this issue and enter a decision.

VII

The Court of Appeals Erred In Not Granting A Continuance And Hayes Is Entitled To A Hearing And Correction OF Prejudicial Statements

Petitioner respectfully avers that the Court of Appeals' refusal to grant a continuance on hearing of oral argument was erroneous and seriously imparied her right to present her case.

Petitioner had advised the panel that a complaint that the panel which heard Hayes v. Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. CA9 80-5311, had acted in a manner detrimental to the effective administration of the courts was pending before the Judicial Council and Petitioner was precluded from fully discussing the merits of her appeal and in arguing that the Justices panel had been prejudiced against her because of the false statement made in dicta by District Judge Harry Claiborne that Hayes had allegedly not complied with an order that the Amended Complaint of Right had to be served by a time certain.

Hayes was appearing in proper person then and she had timely delivered sufficient copies of the Summons and Complaint to the U.S Marshal with instructions for service.

There was no Local Rule setting any time limit for service, nor had Fed. R. of App. P. (j) been promulgated.

The original Complaint had not been served; amendment was made prior to service. therefore personal service was required.

Judge Claiborne also branded Hayes's motion for sanctions, one of only two substantive motions she made in three years, as "bordering on vexatious" and refused to rule on it based only on his misconception that she had not complied with her order regarding service.

Petitioner alleges that the panel which heard the Justices case was thereby prejudiced and they added some superfluous Comments of their own, which in turn, influenced the panel which heard the instant action.

After the request for a continuance was

denied, Petitioner did not have an opportunity to explain these matters before the present panel, nor could she seek review of the other panel's misconceptions as explained on page 35 hereein.

A petition for review was filed in May, 1984 with the Judicial Council, which did not enter its order denying review and a hearing until more than a year later in June, 1985.

The Council indicated that an attorney must seek appellate review of prejudicial statements, even those made in dicta.

Petitioner, therefore, appeals from the statements made on p. 18a, which create the false impression Hayes had done something which would warrant consideration of imposing sanctions or that she had raised or litigated the same claims several times.

In fact, as Hayes has demonstrated and the district court found, the majority of her claims had not been raised or litigated in any action. Only the defendant School Board and

had previously been named as defendants in state court and none were named in any federal action.

VIII

The District Court's Refusal To Allow Any Discovery And To Grant A Continuance On The School District's Motion For Summary Judgment Were So Prejudicial As To Deny Petitioner Access To The Court

In the three years this action was pursued in district court, the district judge deprived petitioner of the right to obtain any discovery, not even the state court transcript.

Defendants filed motions for protective orders upon receipt of the first discovery request. The court did not rule on petitioners' motions to compel discovery nor on defendants' motions, which had the effect of granting the protective orders.

Only the School District defendants moved for summary judgment. The court granted the other defendants' motions to dismiss, without hearing.

The court denied a motion for a continuance on argument on the summary judgment.

After the Court of Appeals dismissed the

subsequent appeal, the district judge ordered all parties to file papers telling him what to do next. See pp25a-, 26a, 27a and 28a.

The court held no further proceedings on remand, did not rule on Hayes's renewed motions for a ruling on two-year old motions to compel discovery, p. 28a, Docket NR 164 and 178 docket entry dated 1-5-83, and issued an Order dismissing all claims., p. 28a, 29a.

There is seldom a case where the court justifiably orders that no discovery be had, Investment Properties Int'l Ltd. v. Los Ltd., 459 F. 2d 705.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth, Petitioner respectfully suggests that this Court should vacate the Order of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and remand this action with instructions, or that the Court review this action on a writ of certiorari.

Petitioner additionally respectfully requests that the Court ascertain if it had already granted certiorari in 1980, unbeknownst

to Hayes, in Hayes v. Gladstone and Iverson, part of Case No. 79-6152 in this court, 446 U.S. 902, 448 U.S. 908, but see 101 S. Ct. LXXXIII, which excludes the other case in 79-6152.

There are important questions of constitutionality of state statutes which have evaded review. Several of the lower court's rulings conflict with decision of this court in Migra, supra, and in Owen v. City of Independence, supra, and its progeny.

This case presents questions left open in Wilson v. Garcia, supra., which should be addressed as the lower courts ordered that Petitioner must litigate her timely brought claims under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and some claims might now be time-barred under Wilson.

Respectfully submitted,

JANICE M. HAYES, ESQ.
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Telephone: (702) 871-5135
Petitioner
Attorney for Petitioner

85-284

NO. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1984

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
AUG 16 1985
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

JANICE M. HAYES
Petitioner,
vs.

HELEN C. CANNON, EARL EVANS, JAMES GAY III, CONNIE LARSEN, GLEN C. TAYLOR, HERMAN VAN BETTEN, CLARE WOODBURY, individually and as members of the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District in 1976, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, THE CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, KENNY C. GUINN, CHARLES SILVESTRI, EDNA HINMAN, KENNETH ENGLEHART, JOHN T. PAUL, THERON SWAINSTON, ROBERT PETRONI, SCOTTY GLADSTONE and MERVIN IVERSON, LAMAR LEFEVRE, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, JOHN GAMBLE, HARRY SWAINSTON, AETNA LIFE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO., SILVER STATE SCHOOLS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, JEFFREY SOBEL, ROBERT HILLEMAN, CLARK COUNTY CLASSROOM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, NEVADA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, FRANK SCHRECK, and DOES I-X, inclusive,

Respondents

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

JANICE M. HAYES, ESQ.
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Petitioner
Member of the Bar of
this Court.

INDEX TO APPENDIX

DOCUMENT	Page
Memorandum of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Case No. 83-1889, entered on February 7, 1985	1a
Order granting summary judgment and dismissing some claims without prejudice entered on March 17, 1982 in Case No. CV-LV-79-137, RDF, Hayes v. Cannon, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada	19a
Order entered in the instant action in a prior appeal in CV-LV-79-137,RDF, Case No. 82-5403, entered by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals	25a
Order entered in the District court following remand of appeal, supra at 25a. District Judge Roger Foley instructed the parties to give the court directions what to do next.	26a
Civil Docket Continuation Sheet. Docket sheet shows court did not rule on Hayes's motions to compel discovery, and that the court conducted no proceedings on remand.	28a
Order dismissing action/ Entered onFebruary 4, 1983, affirming district court's dismissal without prejudice of most claims and of summary judgment on the dismissal claim	29a
Case No. CV-Lv-79-142, RDF, Hayes v. Justices of Nevada Supreme court, a paralel action.Selected excerpts from Complaint	31a, 32a, 33a

INDEX TO APPENDIX (cont.)

Page

Letter dated December 26, 1979 from Petitioner to District Judge Roger Foley, advising him of filing of Case 79-5777 in the U.S. Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1257(2) 34a

Order in parallel case, CV-79-142, granting defendants' motion to dismiss. Entered on February 7, 1980 35a

Minute Order entered in chambers denying reconsideration 37a

Order in CV-LV-79-142, RDF denying request for entry of judgment of dismissal and findings of fact and conclusions of law 38a

Order entered in Case No. 80-5311 on appeal, No. 79-k42m RDF, affirming district court's orders in Hayes v. Justices of Nevada Supreme Court, a companion case. Entered on June 17, 1982 affirming 25a, 37a, 38a, supra 39a

Order entered on April 4, 1983 in the Court of Appeals denying motion to vacate order and for dismissal for want of jurisdiction 41a

Cover Sheet in Case No. 82-1419 in this court for petition for rehearing on order denying ceriorari and for dismissal for want of jurisdiction 42a

INDEX TO APPENDIX

	Page
Judgment of the United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit in the instant action, entered on February 7., 1985	43a
Order entered on April 5, 1985 denying rehearing	44a
Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 46(b). Order entered October 22, 1981 amending Rule, with text prior to amendment	45a
First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments	46a
101 S. Ct. LXXXIII indicating that certiorari was granted in 1980 in Hayes v. Gladstone and Iverson. Gladstone and Iverson are defendants in instant action.	47a

FILED
FEB - 7 1985
PHILLIP B. Winberry
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff-Appellant, vs. HELEN C. CANNON, et al., Defendants-Appellees.	NO. 83-1889 D.C. NO. CV 79-137-RDF MEMORANDUM*

Appeal from the United States
District Court for the
District of Nevada
Honorable Roger D. Foley,
Senior District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted July 13, 1984

Before: PHILLIPS,** FLETCHER, and REINHARDT,
Circuit Judges

---

*The panel has concluded that the issues presented by this appeal do not meet the standards set by Rule 21 of the Rules of this Court for disposition by written opinion. Accordingly, it is ordered that disposition be by memorandum, forgoing publication in the Federal Reporter, and that this memorandum may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit save as provided in Rule 21(c).

**Honorable Harry Phillips, Senior United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, sitting by designation.

Appellant Hayes was dismissed from her teaching position by the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District upon the statutory ground of "Neglect of Duty."[1] After unsuccessfully challenging her dismissal in state court,[2] Hayes filed the instant action in federal district court. Hayes' amended complaint sought damages from numerous defendants as well as declaratory relief proclaiming various Nevada statutes unconstitutional.

By order of March 10, 1981, the district court dismissed the majority of Hayes' claims. The district court retained jurisdiction over two federal damage claims but declined to assume pendent jurisdiction over all but one of Hayes' state law claims, finding such claims to be largely unrelated to the federal causes of action alleged. Moreover, the district court dismissed Hayes' various claims for declaratory relief, concluding that the legal issues

presented therein would be adequately addressed in the resolution of the remaining damage claims.

The three surviving causes of action were dismissed on March 17, 1982. The district court entered summary judgment against Hayes on the two Federal damage claims and dismissed the remaining state law claim without prejudice, declining to retain pendent jurisdiction in the absence of a cognizable federal cause of action.

On appeal, Hayes challenges the district court's dismissal of each one of her claims. We cannot say that the district court erred in dismissing Hayes' various claims and thus affirm.

1. The State Law Claims

A federal court may exercise pendent jurisdiction over a non-federal claim when

(1) there is alleged a federal claim of sufficient substance to confer subject matter jurisdiction on the court, and (2) the relationship between the federal and non-federal claims is such that a litigant would ordinarily be expected to try them in a single judicial proceeding. United Mine WOrkers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 725 (1966). The latter occurs when the federal and state claims "derive from a common nucleus of operative fact." Id.

However, pendent jurisdiction is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff's right. Thus, although a federal court may have the power to exercise pendent jurisdiction, it retains wide discretion in deciding whether to invoke such power in a given case. Id. at 726.

In this action, Hayes' amended complaint alleged numerous state law violations, including breach of contract on

the part of the School District, libel and slander, invasion of privacy, attorney malpractice, and separate breach of contract claims against various state educational agencies, the Aetna Insurance Company, and the Silver State Schools Credit Union.

The district court dismissed all of the state law allegations, with the exception of the breach of contract action against the School District, finding these claims to arise from different facts and to require different elements of proof than the federal causes of action alleged in the complaint. We cannot say that the district court abused its discretion in reaching such a conclusion; indeed, we note that the district court carefully evaluated each of Hayes' state law claims before chosing to refrain from exercising pendent jurisdiction.

The district court originally retained

pendent jurisdiction over the breach of contract action against the School District, finding this claim to arise out of the same facts as the federal due process challenges to Hayes' dismissal. However, when the district court subsequently dismissed the due process claims it dismissed the breach of contract action as well. When all federal claims are dismissed before trial, remaining state law claims should also generally be dismissed. Id.; see also Wren v. Sletten Construction Co., 654 F.2d 529, 536 (9th Cir. 1981). Thus, the district court properly declined to retain pendent jurisdiction over the breach of contract claim against the School District.

II. The Claims for Declaratory Relief

Federal district courts are given substantial discretion in choosing whether to exercise their jurisdiction to grant declaratory relief. See, e.g., Geni-Chlor

International, Inc. v. Multisonics Development Corp., 580 F. 2d. 981, 985 (9th Cir. 1978). In determining whether to issue a declaratory judgment, courts must consider whether the judgment "will serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the legal relations in issue" and whether the judgment will "terminate and afford relief from the uncertainty, insecurity, and controversy giving rise to the proceeding." McGraw-Edison Co. v. Preformed Line Products Co., 362 F. 2d 339, 342 (9th Cir.) (citation omitted), cert. denied, 385 U.S. 919 (1966).

The district court evaluated Hayes' claims in accordance with these criteria and concluded that declaratory relief would be inappropriate. We cannot say that the district court erred in declining to exercise its discretionary power to grant declaratory relief. The court properly recognized that a declaratory judgment invalidating numerous Nevada statutes would

be of little assistance in resolving Hayes' damage claims. Moreover, the court noted that the issues involved in the claims for declaratory relief would be, or should have been, addressed in the resolution of the damage actions. Finally, we agree with the district court's assessment that the damage remedy would better afford relief for the alleged violations that gave rise to Hayes' complaint.

III. The Federal Due Process Claims

Hayes' complaint alleged two separate violations of due process; one arising from her dismissal, the other stemming from a two-day suspension without pay that she had received prior to being dismissed. The district court granted summary judgment against Hayes on both claims, finding that neither involved triable issues of fact and that the defendants were entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

A. The Dismissal

The district court found Hayes' due process claim relating to her dismissal to have been barred by res judicata. We agree.

The judicial proceedings of a state court must be afforded the same full faith and credit in every court within the United States as they are in the court in which they were conducted. 28 U.S.C. § 1738 (1982). All issues actually litigated in a state court are entitled to the same preclusive effect in a subsequent federal action as they would receive in the state court in which judgment was rendered. Allen v. McCurry, 449 U.S. 90, 96 (1980). Moreover, the Supreme Court has recently emphasized that issues not actually litigated in state court also may not be raised in a subsequent federal action if, under state law, such issues would be

precluded by a prior suit in state court. Migra v. Warren City School District Board of Education, 104 S. Ct. 892, 898 (1984). Thus, a state court judgment has the same preclusive effect in federal court as the judgment would have in subsequent state court proceedings. Id.

Under Nevada law, a judgment "on the merits by a proper court will operate to bar every matter offered... and every other matter which might with propriety have been litigated and determined in that action in subsequent litigation between the parties or their privies involving identical cause of action." In re Estate of Firsching, 94 Nev. 252, 254-55, 578 p.2d 321, 322 (1978) (per curiam) (quoting Bissell v. College Development Co., 89 Nev. 558, 561, 517 p.2d 185, 187 (1973)). Under Nevada state preclusion law, therefore, a final judgment operates as an absolute bar to a second suit between the same parties or their privies

based on the same cause of action actually litigated and also as to every claim which might have been presented. In Nevada, one cause of action involves all claims which arise from the same factual situation. Id.

The district court, after carefully assessing each of her claims, found Hayes' due process challenges to her dismissal to arise from and involve the same set of facts as those aleady litigated in the Nevada state court action. The fact that not all of the claims were actually raised in the state court proceeding is immaterial; as long as such claims could have been raised they are to be accorded res judicata effect in any subsequent litigation, state or federal. Hayes' due process claims involve the same infringement of the same right that was litigated in Nevada state court and arise from an identical nucleus of facts. As a result, we uphold the district court's determination that Hayes is precluded from

raising such claims in this federal action We further emphasize that Hayes canno properly litigate such claims in an subsequent action, in state or federa court.

B. The Suspension

Hayes further alleges that the manne in which she was suspended for two day without pay violated due process and tha the statute authorizing such suspension wa an unconstitutional impairment of contract The district court properly recognized th latter contention to be specious. contract cannot be "impaired" within th meaning of the contract clause by a statut enacted prior to the making of the contrac and directly incorporated therein. Se Keding v. Texaco, Inc., 598 F.2d 513, 51 (9th Cir. 1979).

The statute in question provides tha

an employee may be disciplined by a two-day suspension without pay "after a due process hearing has been held." Nev. Rev. Stat.§ 391.314(4) (1976). Hayes received an informal hearing before a School District official. Testimony was taken and Hayes was given an opportunity to be heard. Her due process challenge to the hearing procedure alleged, among other things, that hearsay evidence was admitted, witnesses were not sworn, the hearing was neither recorded nor transcribed, she was denied an impartial hearing officer, and she could not appeal the officer's decision.

The district court evaluated the hearing procedure according to the tripartite test articulated in Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), mindful that "due process" is a flexible concept requiring such procedural protections as the particular situation demands. In Mathews, the Court instructed that identifying the

specific dictates of due process requires an examination of three distinct factors: (1) the private interest affected by the official action; (2) the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest by the procedures used and the value of additional procedural safeguards that could be employed; and (3) the government's interest, including the function involved and the burdens, both fiscal and administrative, created by any such additional procedural requirements. Id. at 334-35.

We agree with the district court's conclusion that the burdens of adopting the procedures of a full-blown judicial trial cannot be justified by the minimal property and liberty interests implicated by a two-day suspension. We further agree that the public interest in education would be unjustifiably impaired if school officials could not discipline teachers without having

to conduct a full judicial hearing. Accordingly, we uphold the district court's determination that the procedures followed by the School District were sufficient and that Hayes was not deprived of a property or liberty interest without due process of law.

IV. Remaining Contentions

Hayes challenges as error the district court's failure to address the constitutionality of Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 46(b). However, Hayes' amended complaint clearly stated that she did not seek resolution of the constitutionality of Nev. R. App. P. 46(b) in this action as the issue was being litigated at that time in other cases which Hayes had appealed to this court.[4] Accordingly, the district court can be faulted for failing to address a claim expressly excepted from its consideration.

Hayes also claims the district court erred in failing to rule on various discovery motions. These motions sought the discovery of material relating to her dismissal and to her numerous state law claims over which the court had previously declined to exercise pendent jurisdiction. Because the information sought by Hayes was not relevant to the issues properly before the court, we cannot say that she was prejudiced by the court's failure to rule on the discovery motions.

Finally, we do not feel that the defendants should be awarded attorney's fees in this case. Although many of Hayes' claims border on being vexatious, we cannot say that the action was brought in bad faith or was wholly unreasonable. We caution, however, that the imposition of sanctions may well be appropriate if Hayes persists in raising similar claims in subsequent federal actions.

AFFIRMED

FOOTNOTES

1. From September 1975, through March 1976, Hayes had received numerous warnings about her persistent tardiness. She had been tardy 27 times during this period. On March 10, 1976, pursuant to Nevada law, Hayes received a two-day suspension without pay for neglect of duty. Hayes continued to be tardy after her suspension and, on May 18, 1976, the Superintendent notified her of his intention to recommend her dismissal to the Board of Trustees. At Hayes' request, a two-day hearing was held and full report was submitted to the Board of Trustees. The Board accepted the recommendation for dismissal and dismissed Hayes from her teaching position on November 19, 1976, retroactive to the end of the previous contract year, June 4, 1976.

2. Hayes filed a petition for judicial review with the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. After reviewing the entire record, the state court denied the petition on May 7, 1977. Hayes appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court, which dismissed her appeal on July 12, 1979 pursuant to Nev. R. App. P. 42(b) (voluntary dismissals) and Nev. R. App. P. 46(b) (prohibiting in pro per appearances before the Nevada Supreme Court). Hayes then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, challenging the constitutionality of Nev. R. App. P. 46(b). The Supreme Court dismissed her appeal for lack of jurisdiction and simultaneously denied certiorori.

3. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 391.314(4), which authorizes a two-day suspension without pay for disciplinary purposes, was originally enacted in 1967. Chapter 391 was expressly incorporated into the contract between Hayes and the School District, signed on August 26, 1975.

4. In Hayes v. The Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of Nevada, No. 80-5311 (9th Cir. June

17, 1982) (unpublished memorandum), this court found that Hayes' appeal before the Nevada Supreme Court was dismissed at her request and not on the basis of Nev. R. App. P. 46(b). In Hayes v. Valley Bank of Nevada, No. 81-5630 (9th Cir. June 21, 1982) (unpublished memorandum) this court held that Hayes lacked standing to challenge the constitutionality of Nev. R. App. P. 46(b) because it was not applied to her.

ENTERED

MAR 17 1982

Clerk, U.S. District Court, District of Nevada

By _____ Deputy

RECEIVED AND FILED

MAR 17 2:25 PM '82

Carol C. Fitzgerald Clerk

By _____ Deputy

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff,	Civil-LV 79-137, RDF
vs.	
HELEN C. CANNON et al. Defendants	SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This action came on for hearing before the Court, Honorable Roger D. Foley, United States District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly considered and a decision having been duly rendered,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

1. Summary judgment is hereby granted on the claim of deprivation of property or liberty without due process of law in the plaintiff's dismissal as a school teacher. Summary judgment is granted against the plaintiff and in favor of Helen C. Cannon, Earl Evans, James Gay III, Connie Larsen, Glen C. Taylor, Herman Van Betten and Clare Woodbury, individually and as members of the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District; the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District; the Clark County School District; Kenny C. Guinn, Charles Silvestri, Edna Hinman, Kenneth Englehart, John T. Paul, Theron Swainston and Robert Petroni, individually and as agents or employees of the Clark County School District; Harry Swainston, individually as Deputy Attorney General of the State of Nevada; Lamar LeFevre, individually and as Director of the Nevada Department of Education; John Gamble, individually and as State

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. Summary judgment is hereby granted on the claim of deprivation of property or liberty without due process of law in the withholding of two days' pay. Summary judgment is granted against the plaintiff and in favor of the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District and the Clark County School District.

3. This Court refuses to exercise pendent jurisdiction over the plaintiff's breach of contract claims against Helen C. Cannon, Earl Evans, James Gay III, Connie Larsen, Glen C. Taylor, Herman Van Betten and Clare Woodbury, individually and as members of the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District; the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District; the Clark County School District; Kenny C. Guinn, Charles Silvestri, Edna Hinman, Kenneth Englehart, John T. Paul, Theron Swainston, and Robert Petroni, individually and as agents or employees of

the Clark County School District; Scotty Gladstone and Mervin Iverson, individually as members of the Hearing Commission. This claim is dismissed without prejudice.

4. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court refused to exercise jurisdiction over plaintiff's claim for declaratory judgment.

5. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court dismisses with prejudice plaintiff's claim of denial of due process of law in her dismissal as a teacher as against the Nevada Department of Education, State of Nevada.

6. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court refuses to exercise pendent jurisdiction over plaintiff's libel and slander claims against defendants Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District; Scotty Gladstone, individually and as a member of the Hearing Commission; Frank Schreck and Roger Hilleman. These claims are dismissed

without prejudice.

7. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court refuses to exercise pendent jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims entitled "Invasion of Privacy" against defendants Robert Petroni, individually and as an agent or employee of the Clark County School District; and the Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District. These claims are dismissed without prejudice.

8. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court refuses to exercise pendent jurisdiction over plaintiff's malpractice claims against Frank Schreck and Jeffrey Sobel. These claims are dismissed without prejudice.

9. Pursuant to this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court refuses to exercise pendent jurisdiction over plaintiff's breach of contract claims against the National Education Association, the Clark County Classroom Teachers

Association, the Nevada Education Association, Aetna Life & Casualty Insurance Co., and Silver State Schools Federal Credit Union. These claims are dismissed without prejudice.

10. Pursuant this Court's order of March 10, 1981, this Court dismisses from this suit the "DOE" defendants.

Plaintiff no longer has any action before this Court against any of the defendants in this suit arising from the amended complaint, filed August 8, 1980.

DATED: March 17 ,1982.

ROGER D. FOLEY
DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED
SEP - 8 1982
PHILLIP B WINBERRY
Clerk, U.S Court of Appeals

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYES,	)	No. 82-5403
	)	
Plaintiff-Appellant,	)	DC# CV-79-137
	)	RDF Nevada
vs.	)	(Las Vegas)
	)	
HELEN C. CANNON, et al.,	)	ORDER
	)	
Defendants-Appellees.	)	
	)	
	)	

Before: CHOY and SKOPIL, Circuit Judges

Upon reviewing the record in the case, the court finds that the district court's order is not appealable as a final judgment. See Scott v. Eversole Mortuary, 522 F.2d 1110 (9th Cir. 1975). For this reason, the court on its own motion dismisses the appeal. All pending motions are denied as moot.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff, vs. HELEN C. CANNON, et al., Defendants	RECEIVED AND FILED Oct 22, 1982 Civil-LV 79-137, RDF MINUTES OF THE COURT Dated: October 22, 1982

PRESENT:
THE HONORABLE ROGER D. FOLEY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPUTY CLERK: PRESTON BLUIETT, JR.

REPORTER: NONE APPEARING

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF NONE APPEARING

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS(S) NONE APPEARING

MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS XXXX

IN COURT PROCEEDINGS:

On March 17, 1982, summary judgment was entered in this case disposing of all claims of the Plaintiff's first amended complaint. the plaintiff filed her notice of appeal on April 28,1982. On October 5, 1982, the mandate from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing the plaintiffs appeal was

spread upon the record.

Counsel for the parties shall, on or or before 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, November 5, 1982, file written status reports giving this Court directions on what action, if any, should next be taken in this case.

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT

By:

_____
Deputy Clerk

* Emphas in original

CIVIL DOCKET CONTINUATION SHEET

Plaintiff	DEFENDANT
JANICE HAYES	Helen C. Cannon, et al.

CIV-LV-79-137, RDF

Page 14 of ___ pages

DATE	NR	PROCEEDINGS
9-28-82	164	Exparte motion that crt enter ord re mtn to compel clk cnty School Dist to ans interrog obo P w/exhib. (re #102). M 8/1/82) SS trtd as mtn, not ex party
	...	.....
10-22-82	169	MINUTE ORDER (RDF) ORD cnsl have to 1k/5/82 to fle wrtn status report giving Crt directions re what action next be taken this case.
	..	.....
12-23-82	178	EX PARTE SECOND REQUEST that crt enter order on mtn to compel prod of docs by CC School Dist. (trtd reg mtn)
1-5-83	---	SUB TO RDF: #170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175 & 177
2-4-83	180	JUDGMENT (CCF/hrl) ORD all pend mtrs in this act denied as moot; all Ps claims against all Ds dism w/out lv to amd. EOD 2/8/83

ENTERED

FEB 8 1983

Clerk, U.S. District Court, District of Nevada

By_____
Deputy

RECEIVED
AND FILED

FEB 4 3:41
PM '83

Carol C. Fitzgerald
Clerk

By_____
Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JANICE HAYS, Plaintiff, vs. HELEN C. CANNON, et al. Defendants	)	Civil-LV 79-137, RDF ORDER DISMISSING ACTION

All pending matters in this action are denied as moot.

This action is dismissed; that is, all of the Plaintiff's claims against all of the defendants are hereby dismissed without leave to amend. Let judgement be entered accordingly.

DATED this 4th day of February, 1983.

ROGER D. FOLEY
Senior United States
District Judge

EXHIBIT 3

COMPLAINT FILED JULY 11, 1979

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

CASE NO. CV-LV-79-142, RDF

JANICE HAYES VS. HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT.

. . . .

PAGE 2, Lines 23-26

Statement

. . . .

The (Nevada) Supreme Court has denied Plaintiff's (Hayes) petitions for leave to appear in proper person and petitions for a voluntary dismissal without prejudice to Plaintiff's right to pursue her claims for relief in a Federal court.

(Emphasis supplied.)

(Material in parentheses added)

. . . .

PETITIONER'S COMPLAINT FILED JULY 11, 1979

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR DISTRICT OF NEVADA

CASE NO. CV-LV-79-142 RDF

HAYES V. HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Page 4.

"CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF"

Page 5, Line 9, Paragraph 16:

"Plaintiff's claims to relief can not be adequately litigated in the courts of Nevada. N.R.S. § 1.035 limits the amount of the award in actions sounding in tort and precludes an award of punitive or compensatory damages in actions against an officer or employee of the State of Nevada based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty. The persons who caused the Clark County School Board to breach its contract with Plaintiff, and deprived plaintiff of a due process hearing were employees or officers of the State or persons acting under color of law.

. . .

Page 5, Paragraph 19

"Plaintiff can not seek a declaratory judgment as to the invalidity of

PETITIONER'S COMPLAINT

Page 5, Line 27, Paragraph 19 (cont.)

N.R.S. 41.035, N.R.S. 41.032, N.R.A.P. 46(b) or (Nevada) Supreme Court Rule 44 in the Nevada Supreme Court. The federal court is the only forum available to her."

Page 5, Line 31, Paragraph 20

"Plaintiff will suffer immediate and irreparable harm unless the Supreme Court of Nevada is enjoined from proceeding further in this case."

Page 6, line 1, Paragraph 21

"Denial of Plaintiff's right of access to this court (federal district court) would deprive Plaintiff of her right to a prompt and expeditious determination of the Federal issues involved."

/ / /

December 26, 1979

The Honorable Roger Foley
Judge, U.S. District Court
District of Nevada
300 Las Vegas Blvd. South
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Re: Case No. CV-LV-79-142, RDF, Hayes v. Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of Nevada

Dear Judge Foley,

. . .

No Order has been entered as yet in Case No. 79-142, RDF.

I filed a direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was docketed on December 12, 1979, within the 90 day time limits prescribed b7 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1257(2). The case is No. 79-5777, Janice Hayes v. Board of Trustees of the Clark County School District, and concerns a same issue as in 79-142, RDF: . . .

I don't know what effect this has on the action pending before your court, but I wanted to advise you that the appeal has been taken.

Sincerely,
Janice Hayes

. . .

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff, vs. THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT, Defendants.	DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA CV-LV-79-142, RDF MINUTES OF THE COURT Feb. 7, 1980

MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS

IT IS ORDERED that the motion to dismiss, filed on behalf of the Defendants on July 31, 1979 is hereby granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion for leave to prosecute action in forma pauperis, filed on behalf of the Plaintiff on August 3, 1979 is hereby granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion to strike, filed September 17, 1979, on behalf of the Plaintiff is hereby denied.

CAROL C. FITZGERALD, CLERK

BY: *Faye McMillan*
Deputy Clerk

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff, vs. THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT, Defendants.	DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA CV-LV-79-142, RDF MINUTES OF THE COURT Feb. 7, 1980

MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS

IT IS ORDERED that the motion to dismiss, filed on behalf of the Defendants on July 31, 1979 is hereby granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion for leave to prosecute action in forma pauperis, filed on behalf of the Plaintiff on August 3, 1979 is hereby granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion to strike, filed September 17, 1979, on behalf of the Plaintiff is hereby denied.

CAROL C. FITZGERALD, CLERK

BY: *Faye McMillan*
Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff, vs. THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT, Defendants.	Civ-LV-79-142, RDF MINUTES OF THE COURT March 20, 1980

MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS

IT IS ORDERED that the motion for reconsideration of order dismissing complaint and denying motion to strike filed on behalf of Plaintiff on February 20, 1980, is hereby denied.

CAROL C. FITZGERALD, CLERK

BY: *Faye McMillan*
DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff, vs. THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA, Defendants.	Civ-LV-79-142, RDF MINUTES OF THE COURT Dated: May 14, 1980

MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff's request for entry of judgment of dismissal and findings of fact and conclusions of law, filed May 6, 1980, is hereby stricken.

CAROL C. FITZGERALD, CLERK

BY: Faye McMillan
DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYES, Plaintiff-Appellant, vs. THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA; JOHN C. MOWBRAY, CAMERON M. BATJER, ELMER GUNDERSON, NOEL MANOUKIAN, GORDON THOMPSON, INDIVIDUALLY and in their capacities as JUSTICES OF THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT, Defendants-Appellees.	FILED June 17, 1982 CA No. 80-5311 DC No. 79-142 MEMORANDUM

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Nevada

Roger D. Foley, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and submitted May 3, 1982

Before: BROWNING, Chief Judge, TANG and FARRIS, Circuit Judges.

We find no merit in Hayes's appeal of the district court's dismissal of her action. Her appeal before the Nevada Supreme Court

was not dismissed on the basis of Nev. R. App. P. (sic) 44 and 46(b)*, but at her request.

Hayes asserts no cognizable ground to enjoin the Nevada Supreme Court in the federal district court. *Mitchum v. Foster*, 407 U.S. 225 passim, (1972); *Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*, 398 U.S.281, 286-87 (1970). Whether the dismissal was with or without prejudice is no basis for injunctive relief. Even a dismissal without prejudice would not erase the state trial court's decision on the merits.

We find no error in the district court's dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

Affirmed.

* Nev. R. App. P. 44 is error. Should be Supreme Court Rule 44.

* On Hayes's motion, the Court corrected this error.

*Added by appellant

FILED

April 4, 1983

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYES,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff-Appellant,	)	CA NO. 80-5311
	)	
vs.	)	DC No. CIV-LV-79-142, RDF
	)	
THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF TEH NEVADA SUPREME COURT,	)	
	)	
Defendants-Appellees.	)	

ORDER

Before: BROWNING, Chief Judge, TANG, and FARRIS, Circuit Judges.

Appellant's motion to vacate orders and for dismissal of action for want of jurisdiction is denied.

NO. 82-1419

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1982

JANICE M. HAYES,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA: NOEL MANOUKIAN, JOHN C. MOWBRAY, CHARLES SPRINGER, THOMAS STEFFEN and ELMER GUNDERSON, Individually and in their capacities as the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court,

Respondents

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit

---

PETITION FOR REHEARING

WITH

Request That The Court Note If Certiorari Was Denied On A Timeliness Issue Or Due To Petitioner's Request For Dismissal For Want Of Jurisdiction Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1254(1)

JANICE M. HAYES, ESQ.
3391 S. El Camino Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Telephone: (702) 871-5135
Petitioner
Attorney for Petitioner
(Petitioner will be eligible to be admitted to the Bar of this Court on September 23, 1983)

JUDGMENT RECEIVED AND FILED

UNITED STATE COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYES,

Plaintiff-appellant,

vs.

HELEN C. CANNON, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees

No. 83-1889

DC CV 79-137 RDF

APPEAL from the Unites States District Court for the District of Nevada (Las Vegas)

THIS CAUSE came on be be heard on the Transcript of the Record from the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (Las Vegas) and was duly submitted.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this Cause be, and hereby is Affirmed.

A TRUE COPY
ATTEST June 13, 1985
PHILLIP B. WINBERRY
CLERK OF COURT

by:_____
DEPUTY CLERK

Filed and entered February 7, 1985

FILED

APR 05 1985

PHILLIP B. WINBERRY
Clerk, U.S Court of
Appeals

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JANICE HAYS, ESQ.	)	
	)	NO. 83-1889
Plaintiff-Appellant,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	DC #CV 79-137,
HELEN C. CANNON; et al.,	)	RDF
	)	
Defendants-Appellees.	)	
	)	ORDER

Before: PHILLIPS,* FLETCHER and REINHARDT, Circuit Judges

Upon due consideration the petition for rehearing is hereby denied.

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*Honorable Harry Phillips, Senior United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, sitting by designation.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ORDER AMENDING RULE 46(b), NEVADA RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Rule 46(b) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure be, and the same hereby is, amended as follows:

(b) Appearances in Proper Person. (No party, except a habeas corpus petitioner, may appear in proper person before the Supreme Court.) *With leave of the Supreme Court, a party may file, in proper person, written briefs and papers submitted in accordance with these rules.*

. . .

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1981

BY THE COURT

NOEL MANOUKIAN CAMERON M. BATJER

CHARLES E. SPRINGER JOHN MOWBRAY

E.M. GUNDERSON, *Chief Justice*

First Amendment, United States Constitution:

Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . . or the right of the people . . . to petition for a redress of grievances.

Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

. . . (N)or shall any person be . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . .

Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

SECTION 1. . . . No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life,

CUMULATIVE TABLE OF DISPOSITIONS

CITATIONS NOT AVAILABLE

Nev. 11992--app dism, cert gr 100 S Ct 1826; reh den 100 S Ct 3052